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The depreciation of bank notes in England is daily becoming more generally an avowed fact, and a regular discount of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, between them and guineas, is the present acknowledged rate. The question is now no longer confined to the trade of Belfast, or the province of Ulster. It is a concern affecting the whole empire. In England the fact of depreciation was long denied, because no branch of their trade was exclusively carried on in guineas, but the unfavourable state of exchange on the continent discovered the real situation of their paper currency. There can be no doubt that since bank notes have by the restriction act been prevented from being paid in specie, whenever bank notes and guineas come into competition, notes will sink to a discount proportioned to a demand for the guineas. The excessive issue of Bank of England paper, raised from 11 to 20 millions, besides the greatly extended circulation of private banks, has produced a crisis, of which it is difficult to prognosticate the issue. In the all-grasping struggle for the largest share of the appropriation of wealth, the holders of Bank of England stock, have come off, for the present, gainers; as since the restriction, and in consequence of it, their stock has risen from 137 to 279 per cent. This rise cannot however be attributed to national prosperity. Let them be again forced to pay their notes in specie, and the mighty super-structure crumbles.

In Belfast, exchange on London, has been through this month, at about $8\frac{3}{4}$ for notes and $6\frac{1}{2}$ for guineas; the discount on notes, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In Dublin exchange has rated from $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$; discount on 61 days, Dublin Bills, is in Belfast 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. The Lurgan bank discounts in Armagh, Dungannon, &c. at 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

MEDICAL REPORT.

List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from September 20, till October 20.

Barometer....highest - - - - -	30	3	Thermometer....highest - - - - -	60
lowest - - - - -	29	0	lowest - - - - -	56
mean - - - - -	29	6	mean - - - - -	40

<i>Typhus</i> , - - - - -	2	Common contagious fever.
<i>Hectica Scrophulosa</i> , - - -	1	Hectic fever produced by evil.
<i>Ophthalmia</i> , - - - - -	6	Inflammation of the eyes.
<i>Cynanche tonsillaris</i> , - - -	2	Quinsey
<i>Rheumatismus acutus</i> , - - -	2	Acute rheumatism.
<i>Arthrodynia</i> , - - - - -	2	Chronic do.
<i>Podagra</i> , - - - - -	1	Gout.
<i>Erysipilas</i> - - - - -	2	Saint Anthony's fire.
..... <i>Phlyctenodes</i> - - - -	1	Shingles.
<i>Variola discreta</i> , - - - -	6	Distinct small pox.
..... <i>confluens</i> , - - - -	4	Confluent do.
<i>Rubeola</i> , - - - - -	15	Measles.
<i>Scarlatina</i> , - - - - -	3	Scarlet fever.
<i>Hæmoptysis</i> , - - - - -	1	Spitting of blood.
<i>Phthisis</i> , - - - - -	2	Consumption.
<i>Hæmorrhoids</i> , - - - - -	2	Piles.
<i>Hypochondriasis</i> , - - - -	1	Hypochondriac disease, or "hips."
<i>Asthma</i> , - - - - -	2	Asthma.
<i>Hysteria</i> , - - - - -	2	Hysterics.
<i>Hydrocephalus internus</i> , - -	2	Dropsy of the brain.
<i>Scrophula</i> , - - - - -	6	Evil.
<i>Ranula</i> , - - - - -	1	
<i>Psora</i> , - - - - -	4	Itch.
<i>Herpes</i> , - - - - -	4	Tetter.
<i>Lues venerea</i> , } - - -	10	Venereal disease.
<i>Gonorrhœa</i> , }		
<i>Morbi infantiles</i> , - - - -	20	Febrile and bowel complaints of children.

It is an observation founded on truth, that pleasure and pain, happiness and unhappiness are pretty evenly balanced in this life, and our present catalogue tends strongly to confirm it, for although from inspection the number of diseases which occasionally terminate fatally in the adult, are very few when compared with our former

numbers yet our pleasure arising from this source will be much alloyed by observing the formidable band of eruptive cutaneous diseases, viz. small-pox, scarlet-fever, and measles, which scatter death and deformity among the rising generation and nip our hopes and fairest prospects in the bud; one of the cases of hydrocephalus supervened on scarlatina, and after the usual anasarca or dropsical appearances had gone off, the patient, a girl of thirteen years of age, was suddenly seized with violent shooting pains in the head, vomiting, slow and intermitting pulse, total blindness, with widely dilated pupils, which were insensible to the strongest light; these symptoms were succeeded by violent convulsions, which closed the melancholy scene, in the short space of thirty hours; this termination of scarlet fever, your Reporter has never met with before this instance, nor can he find any similar case recorded in the various authorities he has consulted. Doctor Whytt, indeed, in his Treatise on the Dropsy of the Brain, mentions a case of a child who died of hydrocephalus, at the period of a year after having the measles, during which time he supposes the effusion to have been going on, but with the exception of them both having followed eruptive diseases; there is no other resemblance. Cases, purely surgical have been hitherto excluded from the list, but the case of Ranula, although strictly belonging to operative surgery, is here introduced in order to point out a more successful practice than that usually employed. Ranula, as it is termed by the Latins, or Batrachium, by the Greeks, is a collection of glary fluid, resembling the white of an egg, situated immediately under the tongue, and growing occasionally to so enormous a size, as to affect the speech, in such a manner, that every attempt to utter a word resembles the croaking of frogs, from which it derives its Greek name, your Reporter has seen more than one instance of this disease, occurring in brute animals, nor does this seem to have been unknown to the ancients, as the following extract will clearly prove. "Fit in ore puerorum aliud genus vitii, quod à Græcis nuncupatur βατραχος; interdum etiam βατραχος Latini appellant ranam, & ranunculam; atque hic affectus non solum fit in pueris, verum, etiam in pecoribus, & præsertim in bobus; ut habetur apud medicos veterinos, & præsertim apud Columellam."

Vide Hieronymus Mercurialis de Morbis Puerorum Lib. ii. Cap. xv.

It is not however peculiar to infancy or youth, but to be met with at every age. The usual mode of cure is to puncture the sac or bag containing the viscid matter by which it is discharged, but it almost certainly fills up again, and the patient is in the same situation as before the operation, nor does cutting away a large portion of the bag always succeed, but the operator may depend on uniform success, if, after freely opening the sac he apply a strong solution of corrosive sublimate to the whole surface of the cavity, or in very obstinate cases touch it with caustic

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From September 20, till October 20.

Nor every plant on every soil will grow;
The sallow loves the watery ground and low;
The marshes, alders; Nature seems t' ordain
The rocky cliff for the wild ash's reign;
The baleful yew to northern blasts assigns;
To shores the myrtles, and to mounts the vines. VIRGIL'S GEOR.

WHETHER we examine the nascent springs of life, or trace the progress of animal and vegetable existence through the various stages from youth to old age, at every period the contemplation is replete with charms and advantage, and every season becomes interesting; if we search into the laws of vegetation, they present an unerring guide, whereby to adapt each plant to its soil and situation, and show us, that while some plants if supplied with moisture, brave the injuries of transplanting at any season; others, as, the laurels, the bay, and the laurustinus, and many other ever-green shrubs are removed with advantage immediately after the completion of their scaly buds, or hybernacule, and hardening of their shoots in the end of September. The hardy deciduous trees and shrubs with the storm-defying tribe of pines, bear transplanting during October, November, December, January, February and March, but the Holly and the Ilex, or Evergreen Oak, can scarcely be transplanted with impunity at any other time than when the first leaves begin to burst the buds, which commonly happens about the beginning of May.

On examining the roots of plants, if ever new roots are formed when the plant is not in a state of growth it is extremely rare, therefore unless the soil is dry, it is rather disadvantageous to tender plants to remove them before the spring, as it has been found b ex-